

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 157.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT



NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry 800 hundred boxes of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down-freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and warehouses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—858

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for Yates & McIntyre for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for partition of
Alston Spratt & Eliza his wife, } Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

J. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

657—pr. adv. 52.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale



I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The land could be divided to suit purchasers.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—594.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, J. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine union which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotions of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this office.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RAILROAD REGISTER.

NO. IX.

Let it not cease to be remembered, that while such statements are presented, together with facts serving to confirm them, it is not wished that they be taken for granted without faithful inquiry and practical examination. It is easy to enumerate a long list of Civil Engineers, who would give such a report as would satisfy every mind. Ought we then to delay such an investigation for a moment? Its cost cannot be much, and it must lead to some important issues, with which at present we are too little acquainted.

If we can find a level to a seaport town, through the lower part of our State, on which a locomotive engine can run 60 or 80 miles, carrying 50 tons, 6 miles an hour, it is such an instance of conveyance as is not likely to be soon exhibited either in the northern States or Great Britain. As that engine is at present constructed, it cannot move up a Railroad that ascends more than a small limited number of feet in a mile, and there are few portions of the earth's surface where such long levels can be found.

The same alluvial country, it is well known, extends from the seacoast of New-Jersey near the city of New-York, to the southern extremity of the United States. A Railway could probably be made through this whole distance upon an uninterrupted plane. The time will probably come when a steam engine, or locomotive engine, as it is commonly called, will travel on such a track from Amboy or Shrewsbury to Savannah, a distance of 700 miles, in two days and a half, and carry passengers for 20 dollars apiece, with liberal profit to the proprietors. As in consequence of this long unbroken level, covered with lightwood, which is the most imperishable species of timber, the road might probably be completed for two millions of dollars in two years, is it not worthy of consideration with capitalists throughout the United States?

To every Southern State similar advantages are offered by nature for forming Railroads to be coured by steam carriages, from the sea to the interior part of the country. These may prove the most efficient means of giving existence to active and thriving enterprise in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, which now comparatively languish in his part of the Union. Wherever Railroads are extended, into whatever districts, counties, towns and villages they are made to penetrate, all are brought into instant intelligence and commercial intercourse. Arteries and veins are thus opened for quick and active circulation. Vitality is propagated to the extremities; the whole body assumes the aspect of fulness and health, elastic strength is felt in every part, and life becomes enjoyment in all its sensations and prospects.

What then is to be done? Shall we persist to sit motionless in this morbid state of imaginary helplessness, and like the man of glass, refuse to exert ourselves, lest we break into a thousand pieces? Were it not better to make some effort to amend our condition, though it should be attended with some uncertainty, when the loss to each individual, even should we fail, cannot render our situation worse? But of loss we cannot be in danger, if we take the precaution first to determine the practicability and cost of our undertaking. If the people approve of advancing to any such measure as it has been the object these expositions to place before our view, it is easy for their representation in the Legislature to learn their will upon the subject. Let this will be distinctly and decisively communicated. As soon as the members of our Assembly shall be embodied in the Capitol, they will find concentrated there the intelligence and consistency which constitute strength and success in the administration of a popular government, and in the prosecution of any enterprise for the general welfare. The spirit of wisdom is a spirit of cooperation, of mutual concession, of sincere patriotic effort,

* A passenger in a packet boat on the great Western Canal of New-York, travels 325 miles in 4 days from Schenectady to Buffalo, for thirteen dollars and a half, and every thing is found. The boat never goes more than four miles an hour; whereas a steamcarriage can go twelve.

consulting the enlightened wishes of the people, uniting the resources and faithful counsels of various minds, to obtain a perfect knowledge of the subject, to see its difficulties, to devise the means of removing or surmounting them, to combine the best expedients; and thus at last to conduct, if possible, a plan for the relief of common embarrassment, and for securing the general prosperity, by safe means, to a happy conclusion. If fifty thousand dollars can be raised by the small individual payment so often mentioned, and the people of the different counties, or a large proportion of them are prepared for such a step, let it be done the very ensuing year. We shall assuredly all feel, that no time is to be lost. Had this been done three years ago, with the same light and experimental knowledge as now flow in upon us from other parts of our country and the world, not one of us would have been affected in our fortunes or interests, by the dollar and seventeen cents to which it would have now amounted. Yet we should by this time have been realizing the advantages of bringing our produce to a Railway at Raleigh or some point above it, and of conveying it, if we pleased, even to the seacoast, for less than five cents a hundred, including all the tolls which could have been necessary. Let not this be thought to disagree with the calculation already made.—That showed us the cost of carriage upon a hundred weight, when horses were employed; but thro' our lower country, the price of conveyance would be reduced at a rate we have not yet considered, by a locomotive engine through the probable distance even of 60 or 80 miles.*

The name of taxation, it is true, is unpleasant to us. It is not to be denied that this is as it should be. But why? Not that we should instantly stop our ears against the sound, and be afraid to trust our judgment or good sense in the plainest matters; but that we may look well to the object, its real usefulness, and the certainty and ease with which it may be effected. When our minds are once become luminous and settled in safe, practical truth, it is so far from reasonable to shrink from a small tax, as a sensitive plant does from the touch, that a resort to it is one of our most valuable privileges. By means of it we can easily accomplish our greatest personal advantage and the good of the whole community, while without it these must be given up in despair. Let it be called, however, if it please us better, the Railroad fund.—Let it be raised expressly for this purpose, and exclusively set apart for this alone.—Let us by some means, if possible, get rid of the difficulty we feel, about an increase of what we call the *standing tax*, that we may not be consigned forever to the privations and intolerable oppression we are inflicting upon ourselves—an oppression to which, if it proceed from another hand, we should probably nerve ourselves with a heroic courage, and determine never to submit.

But let it be admitted that the Assembly, at its very next session, with the approbation of their constituents, proceed to pass a law for raising one of these sums of fifty thousand dollars the ensuing year. The year must elapse, before an Engineer can be prepared to report, and therefore before we can be ripe for commencing the application of the fund. At the expiration of the time, if we shall find reason to abandon all thoughts of such an object, the fund will remain in the treasury subject to the disposal of the people by the legislature. In one year, we cannot doubt that the whole subject can be explained to the entire satisfaction of all. If at the end of the time we shall feel prepared to act, and no money has been raised, another year must pass away, though it should prove of the utmost importance to engage forthwith in extricating ourselves from the pressure of our difficulties. It can scarcely be doubted however, that in our favourable circumstances, the plan will be found practicable and that too upon easy terms. But that our illustration may proceed, let us consider the *Railroad fund* of one year to be prepared at the end of 1828, and that we are resolved, in consequence of a convincing explanation of the Engineer, to commence the

* A steamcarriage costs about as much as two common postcoaches with their teams.

work. It is begun in 1829, and as it advances, the regular collection of that year could be easily united with that of the preceding, by means of our Banks, which would doubtless offer it upon the assurance of the State, that it should be replaced at the close of the year. In this manner a hundred thousand dollars is instantly put into action in 1829. Can it be supposed that when the purpose of the State is thus unequivocally manifested, an equal sum, for which we should look to the subscription of capitalists in our own and other States, would not be made up even with avidity, and in the best hands? This subscription, it will be remembered, is invited with the prospect of seven or eight per cent. until the principal shall be returned, and it would become profitable to the subscribers at the end of the year.—Having thus at command the total sum of two hundred thousand dollars, we should in a single year see 80 miles of the Railroad completed. This is upon the supposition already made, of 2500 dollars a mile, according to the precedent of the Lehigh Railroad, for 80 miles at such a rate, amounts to two hundred thousand dollars and no more.† This mode of improvement is not attended with the agitating uncertainty forever threatening a Canal, and keeping us tremblingly in suspense, first in the discovery of its precarious route, and then afterwards, not only till it is finished, but for a year longer, till it shall have been fully tried, and all its failures detected and repaired. These are evils with which it is a serious matter to contend, for they keep alive the weakening apprehensions of the timid, and are potent weapons in the hands of opposition.

Admitting all this to be accomplished, we are now arrived at the moment when the whole scene is changed. That which till now was a subject of anticipation, however well founded, is now brought to the touchstone of experiment. The Harlow Canal would be open for steamboats. New merchants from our own and other States, in the prospect of gain, would have flowed into Newbern and Beaufort, and the old ones would have enlarged their means of business to the utmost. Thus would be created all the rivalry and capital necessary to ensure the best market to the agriculturist. A locomotive engine would run through the whole distance in a few hours, with the advantage of reducing the price of conveyance, by carrying 50 tons in its train. The entire population of our extensive sounds and their tributary rivers, would see them beginning to display a frequented theatre of steamboats, moving ten miles an hour. It is such a revolution as must be felt. No longer would the trade of North-Carolina be seen running away to Norfolk. That place, as all the inhabitants of those counties know, has long been declining, and is now sunk to a very low ebb. It is struggling to maintain itself and revive its hopes, by enlarging the gorge of the Elizabeth Canal, and thus preparing to swallow and subside upon our spoils. It is for us to say, whether the commerce of all that portion of our State, shall centre there or at Beaufort. This grand question may be decided in a very short time, and happily the decision is in our own power. It is for us to say whether we will direct the whole trade of the interior part of our country by a Railroad to Newbern, and by combining with it that of the Albemarle and Pamlico, raise Beaufort as with a wand into a populous and commercial seaport. If we can only be satisfied that such a consummation is easily within our power, as it certainly is, and that it ought to be commenced and prosecuted, it is obviously of consequence that it be with as little delay as possible. Ere long we may find it no easy matter to regain that trade which, through the efforts, making at Norfolk, will certainly in a short time find an outlet there. No less than twenty one counties upon our sounds and their rivers, are instantly and deeply interested in the establishment and prosperity of Beaufort.*—Were eighty miles of the

* These are Bertie, Currituck, Chowan, Camden, Edgecombe, Gates, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Martin, Northampton, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, Warren, Washington.

† It ought not to pass unnoted, nor to be forgotten, that our late Engineer Mr. Fulton, estimated the making of a Railway, at a thousand dollars a mile. See "Reports on Public Improvement for 1821, pp. 31, 32. This furnishes strong reason to think that 2500 dollars a liberal

...it would pass di-
...three other counties; and
...ants of ten others could arrive
...one, two, and three days, with
...waggon. The whole number of
...these counties is 34. It must appear
...somewhat surprising, and certainly not
...less gratifying, that so large a proportion
...of all the counties of the State, will begin
...to experience the advantages of such a
...Railway, by the completion of the first
...eighty miles, which by a favourable dis-
...position of Providence, can be constructed
...most easily, with the greatest extent
...of level for a steamcarriage, and with the
...least expense. We scarcely need remark
...that by the rapid annual growth of the
...work, at 30 or 40 miles a year, other
...counties would be reached by it still fur-
...ther back, till like an enchanter, by its
...severing touch, it would soon break in
...pieces the fetters of the remotest west,
...and give the people universally to exult
...in the privileges of open and equal com-
...merce with the world.

In speaking of the western parts of the
State, we are reminded of an advantage
in Railroads, which Canals cannot have.
To these, mountains present invincible
obstructions, but Railways are indepen-
dent of waters, except to pass over them,
and may be extended into the inmost re-
cesses of a country where Canals can
never come. Even in the early stage of
the one we are now considering, money
would flow from abroad, not only to the
places in its immediate neighborhood,
but far beyond them into remoter coun-
ties. From a space 100 miles in breadth,
and 130 in length, flour, corn, peas, all
sorts of grain, vegetables, beef, pork, but-
ter, tallow, lard, cotton, tobacco, turpen-
tine, tar, pitch, shingles, staves, & different
kinds of lumber, could be conveyed to
Beaufort by the Railroad and the river for
a few cents a hundred, and salt, with
all manufactured goods and merchandise,
brought back upon the same terms. Even
at this commencing period, no market
would probably offer so great advan-
tages to a farmer in the upper country, as
the extremity of the Railroad, or any
point of it, for when he should reach this,
the difficulty and expense of transporta-
tion would be at an end,—the locomotive
and steam engines do the rest of the busi-
ness. Many things which at first appear
to be fancies, grow into importance by
such instrumentalities as these. Fish
and oysters could be brought into Raleigh
fresh, and for very little more than they
cost in Newbern, or on the seashore. The
enlargement even of this market,
would at once be of great consequence to
numbers in the upper country, and pro-
vision be made for many families that
would subsist or be enriched by supplying
the market. Travelling would cost but
little. By a communication so easy, and
by the intimacy of commercial inter-
course, the East and West would become
blended in their interests and feelings.
They would easily unite in any undertak-
ing for the general weal. As soon as this
connection should be made between
Newbern and the Capital, the members
of our Legislature in a body, were they
disposed to examine the work, and wit-
ness its efficiency, could breakfast in
Raleigh, dine in Newbern, and arrive
in Beaufort in less than 15 hours, includ-
ing all requisite delays, and with a per-
fect smoothness of motion through the
whole distance.—When this thorough-
fare should reach the western parts of
the State, how easy and unexpensive a
transition would it furnish to individuals
and families in the unhealthy seasons of
the year, from the lower country to the
mountains! Then, the people of the
East might, upon terms which numbers
would find compatible with their circum-
stances, drink the refreshing fountains,
breathe the salubrious atmosphere, and
feast upon the scenery of our mountains;
while those of the West would be no
less invigorated by the streams of wealth
diffused among them. Our minds too
would be expanded by intercourse with
the diversified characters and circum-
stances of men, the hearts of the people
would be knit together by an intelligent
and comprehensive benevolence, and
public spirit burn in our bosoms with a
more vivid and quickening flame.

The conclusion to which all that can
be said on this subject immediately points,
is of serious consideration it is true, but
as it is safe, and has nothing in it rash
or appalling, it cannot be amiss to con-
sult with a deep and becoming deference,
the decision we may be prepared to make.
It is comprised in two inquiries, which
it must be for every man to answer, as
shall appear concurrent with his con-
victions of his own interest and the welfare
of the country.—First, Is it our wish that
the Assembly at its approaching session
shall provide that a Civil Engineer be
employed for the year 1828, to explore
the route of a Railroad as directly as
possible from Newbern to the metropolis
of our State, and thence westward along
the best and shortest course through the
middle of the State to its western ex-

allowance for a mile of Railroad in our low
country.

Green, Johnston, and Wayne.
These are Chatham, Cumberland, Duplin,
Franklin, Granville, Lenoir, Nash, Orange,
Sampson, Wake.

This number results from adding 50 miles to
the length supposed to be finished in the first
year, for places so situated would be within
such a distance of the Railway as would make
it important to them.

at its next succeeding session, respecting
the practicability, the means and the cost
of such a Railroad? 2. Will the people
recommend to their Legislature at its
sessions now to ensue, to call upon them
by a law to be passed for the purpose,
for the sum of thirty seven cents a poll,
beyond the ordinary taxes for the sup-
port of Government and its contingencies,
that at the end of 1828, a fund may be
constituted for commencing such a Rail-
road, if the people shall then sanction it
by their Legislature; but if not, that the
fund thus collected may remain in the
Public Treasury to await their future de-
termination?

If there be a member of the Legislature
who is ardently desirous to engage in
this business, there is danger of excessive
haste and of excessive delay. If he fall
into either of these evils, the injurious
consequences to the object he would
promote, are to be seen by a considera-
tion, that it is the relief and the future
prosperity of 800 thousand people now
embodied in our State, that is to be af-
fected by his mistake. The subject is a
safe one in itself. It requires only wis-
dom and integrity in the prosecution of
it, to unfold brighter prospects to our
present inert and suffering condition.
Time is necessary to full information and
general concert. Let us not think it
misspent or running to waste, if it be
necessary for giving a clear insight to the
people of the nature, the efficacy and the
certainty of the means by which our
deliverance can be effected. Let every
man who feels that he is a friend to his
country, be willing to believe that every
other man is no less so, and that he will
give full evidence of it in action, the
moment he sees distinctly and clearly
how it may be done. We have been apt
to think that Providence was against us,
by having hemmed us in with insuperable
obstacles on every side. If it has been
so in times past, it is so no longer. Pro-
vidence has favored us by preventing us
from doing what we once wished to do.
But for its kind interposition, we should
by this time have been entangled in-
extricably in the business of carrying
through, we know not how many canals
half finished, but not half so valuable as
a single Railroad, and each of them costing
four times as much. Providence now
tells us the way is easy, and we shall soon
stand up in all the privileges of unrestrict-
ed liberty, if will only do that which
amounts to a bare exertion: if we will
only prove that a spirit of life animates
our bosoms, and that we can appreciate
the blessings it holds in reserve for us.

Were a power to be given us with a ty-
rant at its head, and pronounce an inter-
dict upon such means of freeing our-
selves from the disadvantages that now
oppress us, not only should we submit to
the small expense necessary for its ac-
complishment, but we should feel the
wrong of being denied the privileges,
our hands would be upon our swords, our
appeal would be to the God of battles,
nor would streams of blood and treasure
stop us in advancing to it.—Why? be-
cause we should begin to look at it. We
should understand it. Soon there would
be not a man in the community that could
not explain it. All would see its value.
Having the object before us with all its
facilities, and all its moment to us as a
people, a prohibition of it would be a
yoke which our necks would never con-
sent to wear.

And is it not as easy to investigate
the merits of a question now, as it would
be in the case we have supposed? Nothing
which is of so great importance as this
can or ought to be done in a popular
Government like ours, without the full
intelligence and free determination of the
people. If their interest is deeply con-
cerned, as all feel it to be, they will with-
out difficulty enter into the subject, when
it is faithfully and invitingly presented
to them. If it can be made plain to a
little consideration, it is for every man
that can do it, and who is there that can-
not, to examine it minutely and circum-
stantially, to diffuse information around
him, and to receive such as may be com-
municated by others. If the work can
be easily performed, and at an expense
which no man would feel, this also may
be made to appear, to our own and to
the satisfaction of others. In this man-
ner too, every member of our Assembly
will best learn the wishes of the people.
But time for this may fail before the
meeting of the Legislature. Then it is
with deference suggested to the people,
to make known their wishes on this im-
portant subject, by memorials briefly
expressed, at such meetings as are often
occurring, or may easily be effected in
every neighborhood. CARLTON.

Mr. Madison's Letter has spread dis-
may in the opposition ranks. The great
lever, the unconstitutionality of the Tariff,
that theme of so much declamation, and
of so much legislative hocus pocus, has
been broken in their hands. Madison thinks
that the power to protect Manufactures
is not only constitutional, but was a
primary consideration in adopting the
Constitution. The wire drawers and
hair splitters, what has become of their
intangible theories and learned deduc-
tions? their construction construed, con-
stitutions vindicated, and contemporan-
eous expositions? Swept away by the
first touch of the broom.—Rich. Whig.

From the Tuscaloosa (Alabama) Chronicle.

[The following list of Bloodshed and
Murder, in our country, is appalling to
the mind of every good citizen; such
transactions, to pass with impunity is a
stain on the character of a civilized com-
munity—a rigid exercise of the legal
power is only calculated to put a stop to
it.]

Murder.—One of the most atrocious
murders was committed in the neighbor-
hood of Washington Court House on
Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1827,
that we have ever read of. Miss Winney
Callier, on a visit to her uncle's, about one
and a half miles distant, alone, was met
by a runaway negro fellow, taken from
her horse, carried about 30 paces from
the public road, and there inhumanly
butchered by him. The deceased was
about fifteen years of age, in full bloom
of youth and beauty; and has left a dis-
consolate mother and brother to lament
her untimely death.

Since the above particulars, we have
learned that this monster in human shape
has confessed the foul deed, with circum-
stances too horrible to relate.

Ala. Whig.

An altercation took place a few days
ago, in the upper part of Monroe county,
between Gatlen Moy, and W. W. Cobb,
when the latter stabbed the former in the
Abdomen, of which wound he has since
died. Cobb is now in confinement in
this town, awaiting his trial at the next
Circuit Court.

Ibid.

Riot.—We have verbal accounts of a
riot and rout in Tusculumbia, in which it
appears that the parties not only played
the game of "knock down and drag out"
to a considerable extent, but they also
used, with some effect, certain instru-
ments of destruction, for which most
pugilists have a mortal antipathy, to wit,
pistols and daggers. We are informed
that one of the parties was mortally wound-
ed.

Alab. Reg.

[The Chronicle here inserts, in the
list of bloody deeds, the account of the
Natchez battle royal, already published
in this paper.]

Morgan not found.—The Albany Ad-
vertiser publishes an extract of a letter
from a gentleman in Rochester to his
friends in that city, dated the 26th inst.
which says, that the body found at Oak
Orchard Creek and since interred at
Batavia, *proves not to be that of Morgan*, but
of a man from Canada. This is proved
"by the wife of the dead man which was
found, that it was her husband. She
proved that the clothes found on the body
were those of her husband, or the same
he had on when he left home, and likewise
that the shoes that he had on were a pair
that he bought at the time he left home;
this was proved also by the person of
whom he bought them. The tracts that
were found in his pockets were proved
to have been given him by a minister be-
fore he left. The wife and friends in-
tend removing the body from Batavia to
Canada, and have sent word to the Ro-
chester committee of their intention. It
is very generally believed that the body
found, was not that of Morgan."

For a long time vain attempts were
made to abolish the Bohemian language
at Prague. As the Bohemians constitute
the majority in their native country, the
national language has triumphed, and
the government has become convinced
that it is lost labour to attempt abolish-
ing the idiom of a whole kingdom. A
theatre has recently been opened for the
performance of national pieces.

In general, every village in Hungary
has its schoolmaster, (vide Magda, Sta-
tistique et Geographie de la Hongrie),
and it is very rare to meet with a Catholic
or protestant peasant unable to read.
After this we may be able to estimate the
accuracy of a statement recently emitted
by a high authority—the Edinburgh
Review—that almost all the inhabitants of
Hungary, Transylvania and Croatia, can
neither read nor write. Vide *Review*
Enyel. Mar. 1827

Virtue of Tobacco.—Some time since,
(says the Salem Gazette) a writer in the
Lowell Journal, after advertising to the
newly invented cure for intemperance,
expressed a desire that some one would
next discover a remedy for sleeping in
meeting. This desideratum, according
to the Worcester Spy, was attained in
one case as follows:—

"A few years since, an aged cler-
gyman in the western part of the county
of Worcester, speaking of the solemnity
attached to the ministerial office, said
that during the whole term of forty or
fifty years that he officiated therein, his
gravity had never but once been distur-
bed in the pulpit. On that occasion, while
engaged in his discourses, he noticed a
man directly in front of him leaning over
the railing of the gallery with something
in his hand, which he soon discovered to
be a huge quid of tobacco just taken
from his mouth. Directly below, sat a
man, who was in the constant habit of
sleeping in meeting, with his head leant
back, and his mouth wide open. The
man in the gallery was intently engaged,
raising and lowering his hand, and tak-
ing an exact observation, till, at length,
having got it right, he let fall the quid
of tobacco, and it fell, plump into the

scene was so indescribably ludicrous, that
for the first and the last time, in the pul-
pit, an involuntary smile formed itself
upon the countenance of the preacher.
The unexpected intrusion of so unpalat-
able a mouthful, woke the sleeper, and
he was never awake to indulge in that
practice afterwards."

The indications are numerous and
strong that De Witt Clinton aims at the
Presidency. There can be no doubt that
the New-York Statesman is his organ;
and that paper has proposed him in the
most unequivocal terms. Regular meet-
ings have been held for the purpose of
organizing a party; and we are informed
by the Editor of the Statesman, that
several steamboat ballotings on North
River have recently resulted in decided
majorities in favor of the new candidate.
The Evening Post and Enquirer, the two
Jackson Organs for the City of New
York, condemn the course pursued by
the Statesman, while the Jackson Paper
in Albany ridicules the idea of bringing
Clinton forward. The truth is, the He-
roites calculate on the support of Clin-
ton's friends, and Clinton calculates on
the withdrawal of the Hero.

Alexandria Phoenix.

A Sierra Leone paper, of February 1st
states, the Brazilian Invincible was late-
ly captured with 440 human beings on
board, 186 of whom died, before the ves-
sel reached Sierra Leone!—the same
vessel carried off slaves in the previous
voyages! And yet, it is said, that the
slave trade is nearly abolished!

The U. S. Review cites a remark of
Gen. La Fayette, that "It will be a sub-
ject of congratulation to the friends of
liberty in both hemispheres, that Henry
Clay is placed first in the Cabinet of
North America." It further observes—
"In any time he would have been, in the
words of Napoleon, one of Plutarch's men."

[From the Natchez Aerial, Sept. 28.]

Cotton Baggings.—We are informed that
a letter has been received by a gentleman
in this neighborhood, from his friend in
Kentucky, in which he states that a piece
of cotton bagging* is manufacturing in
Lexington, for the premium offered in
this paper in July last. We are also in-
formed a piece may be expected from
Maryland.

Cotton Blanket.—We would recom-
mend to our fellow citizens, particularly
of the country, to visit Postlethwaite and
Babbitt's store, and view a Cotton Blanket,
if only for curiosity, manufactured at Mar-
seilles, (France)—nothing can excel it,
in the fineness of its quality and beauty of
appearance. It is 8 by 9 feet, weighs 6½
lbs. The gentleman who imported the
blanket states that none but cotton blan-
kets are used in France. Such as are
made of wool are for exportation only.
Cotton shirts, we are also informed, are
used there in preference to any other.

* Manufactured of cotton, instead of Hemp.

Governor TROUP, of Georgia, on re-
turning from office, was invited by the citi-
zens of Milledgeville, to a public din-
ner, which he declined. In his letter to
the committee of citizens, he says, "It
is enough that they (the citizens of Mil-
ledgeville) shall have been pleased to con-
sider me worthy of such testimony, and
my regrets at parting would only be in-
creased in the degree in which they
should to the last hour have increased
in their kindness to me."

Borrowing.—We have frequently
frowned when the question has been put
to us by the newspaper-borrowing gentry:
—"Will you lend me your last paper?"
I only want to read it." Now what in
creation do such folks think newspapers
are printed for except to read—and if
they want them, why don't they pay for
them, and thus remunerate the printer?
A man might with the same propriety,
go to a baker and say, "Sir, won't you
lend me a loaf of bread—I only want to
eat it."

Recorder.

Water proof Glue.—A correspondent
informs us that he succeeded in making
a glue perfectly water proof; and having
the property, also, of drying almost im-
mediately after its application. His meth-
od, we learn, is first to immerse com-
mon glue in cold water, until it becomes
perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original
form; after which it is to be dissolved in
common raw linseed oil, assisted by a
gentle heat, until it becomes entirely tak-
en up by the latter, after which it may be
applied to substances for adhesion to each
other, in the way common glue is ordi-
narily applied. It dries almost immedi-
ately, and water will exert no action on it.
It is unnecessary to say to how many
valuable purposes in the arts, this appli-
cation may be used. For cabinet mak-
ers it is important, as mahogany vene-
ers, when glued by this substance, will
never fall off by exposure to a moist at-
mosphere. In ship building, it probably
will answer a valuable purpose, as it has
infinitely more tenacity than common glue,
and becomes impervious to water. We
consider it an important discovery.

Indiana Record.

Transparent Paper.—We have seen a

David Kiser, for which he has obtained a
patent. It is an excellent article, and if
water marks were made on bank paper,
bills of exchange, &c. there would be an
end of counterfeiting. Banks might
readily purchase the right, and have ma-
chinery to do it themselves; and it
would be a mystery which need never
be disclosed, at least those who are base
enough to counterfeit, will never be able
to discover the method of doing it. The
paper is also well suited to cover prints
and paintings in place of glass; if put on
well there will be but little difference in
the appearance of a picture from one cov-
ered with glass. The cost of covering a
picture with transparent paper will not
exceed 20 cents for a frame three feet by
four feet—it is also used as covering for
windows, to prevent the rays of the sun
from passing through; at the same time
to admit as much light as if no paper was
on it. It can also be used as a cylinder or
tube to put round a lamp or candle and
cause it to emit a more agreeable light.
These are only a few uses to which it
can be applied; many more will gradu-
ally develop themselves, when artists
are aware that such an article is to be ob-
tained. N. Y. Eng.

Steam Manufactory.—A manufactory of
Britannia Ware, worked by steam, has
been in operation in part for a few weeks,
in Taunton, Mass. Among the articles
manufactured are Coffee pots and tea
pots, which, of the kind, are equal to any
of foreign manufacture. Other articles
of this kind of ware have been manufac-
tured, and will be in still greater variety
manufactured at this establishment. This
building of the manufactory is of brick,
two stories high, 50 by 30 feet, with an
L. projection 30 by 20 feet. The engine
is of six horse power, and will be suf-
ficient, it is supposed, to carry as much
machinery as will fill the building; at
present it is partly filled, and is hardly yet
fairly in operation. The engine requires
the consumption of but two feet of pine
wood daily. Balt. Pat.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 5.

Cottons.—There is still very little do-
ing in Sea Islands and Santos—the cer-
tainty of a short crop, induces holders to
ask prices which purchasers are not will-
ing to pay—some few sales, however,
have been made, within the range of our
present quotations. **Uplands** begin to
arrive pretty freely, (about 3800 bales in
the course of the past week,) and some
sales, of prime qualities, are making
for the Northern manufacturers, & for the
French market; but the prices demand-
ed, (9½ a 11) are generally above the Brit-
ish limits, and the heaviest buyers are
consequently unable to operate. A large
portion of that which has arrived during
the week, having been purchased in the
interior towns, at high rates, has been
stored; some sales have been effected at
a reduction of half a cent on previous
rates, and a general expectation seems to
be entertained, that this reduction will
be generally submitted to.

Flour.—Is in rather better demand,
but without any variation in price. We
quote superfine from \$5 to 6½ths, as in
quality.

Corn.—The demand is limited, and
the stock ample, notwithstanding we
have no arrivals. We quote the same as
in our last, 40 a 43 cents.

Groceries, &c.—There is some little stir
in business, and stocks of Sugar, Coffee,
&c. are coming into requisition. Sugars,
of all descriptions, are in fair demand,
and higher prices, in most instances, are
obtained; Coffee, of prime quality, is scarce,
and in request, but the lower qualities
are plenty and dull. Spirits, of all kinds,
are much the same as last week.

We do not remember ever to have seen
so much pork in our market at as early a
period in the season, as at this time. It
is indeed quite abundant, and the price
ranges from \$4 to \$4 50. The quantity
of corn made the present year, will en-
able drovers to bring their hogs to market
at inconsiderable expense. We may,
therefore, from the number of hogs ex-
pected, calculate upon procuring pork
still lower (say \$3 50) unless speculators
should step into the Market, and keep
the article up.

Petersburg Old Dominion.

NIAGARA FALLS.

An earthquake, the eruption of a vol-
canic mountain, the conflagration of a
city, are all spectacles, in which terror
is the first and predominant emotion.
The most impressive exertion of human
power is only seen in the murderous and
sickening horrors of a conflict between
two mighty armies. These, too, are
transient and contingent exhibitions of
sublimity. But after we have stood an
hour at the foot of these falls, after the
eye has been accustomed to look at them
without blenching, after the ear has be-
come familiarized with the deafening
and incessant roar, when the mind begins
to calculate the grandeur of the scale of
operations upon which nature acts, then
it is, that the entire and unmingled feel-
ing of sublime rushes upon it, and this
is, probably, the place on the whole
globe, where it is felt in its most unmix-
ed simplicity.

Mr. Markley's address to the public, has been received; but its length prevents its publication this week. It is a "plain, unvarnished tale," and must, we think, convince the great body of the people, that the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay is not only false, but malicious. It is clear, both from the statement of Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Jackson's own and only witness, and from that of Mr. Markley, his zealous and active friend, that if there were any attempt at "bargain and corruption," in the last Presidential Election, it originated with, and was confined to, the General's friends. By their own witnesses they are condemned.

We publish the following,—not because it will "set us right," for in the case referred to, we were not wrong,—but that the sentiments of the Advocate may not be misrepresented. We did not suppose the Advocate's hostility to Mr. Calhoun originated in his "desertion of Mr. Adams"—we were better informed on the state of parties in South-Carolina, than to fall into such an error:—nor did we intend to be understood as bringing a charge against Mr. Calhoun of deserting Mr. Adams or any other man. It was his abandonment of principles, without the possibility of conviction that they were unsound,—for surely, the mere circumstance of Mr. Adams' election, and of his appointing Mr. CLAY Secretary of State, could not have convinced Mr. Calhoun that the principles which he had so long and so ably supported, were dangerous and unsound,—it was a "desertion" like this, we spoke of, and which we did then, and do now consider as a most serious charge against him, and as fatal to his political prospects.

As to "that system of implication and construction," which the Advocate speaks of, it is one which has been acted on ever since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by WASHINGTON and all the succeeding Presidents. It is a system which will render the country prosperous, happy, and powerful; is attended with no danger to the rights and sovereignty of the States, but on the contrary, is their best defence; while the doctrines of the Advocate, and of the party whose sentiments it speaks, would make the Union a rope of sand, and render it little, if any better than the old Confederation. We see to what an alarming extent these doctrines are already carried, in the Virginia resolutions and their echoes in South-Carolina; and if the people are wise, they will never suffer them to be put in practice. The Union would not continue during one presidential term, were the government administered in accordance with those doctrines; and we are free to say, that in such an event, without the prospect of a change, the Union would not be worth an effort for its preservation, and each State could better take care of its own interests, and would be compelled to do it. But we have already said more than we intended; and without farther remark, we subjoin the article from the Advocate:—

From the People's Advocate.
The Editor of the "Catawba Journal" has quoted our remarks in relation to Mr. Calhoun, as originating in his desertion of Mr. ADAMS—as indicative of a want of confidence in Mr. Calhoun on the part of Jackson's friends—and as the common lot of all vacillating turn-coats. Now it is proper to set the Editor right in this matter. We know very little, and care less, about the Vice President's relation to Mr. ADAMS.—In that we feel no great interest. We objected to Mr. Calhoun upon ground much more elevated indeed, in our conceptions. We view him, if not as the Father, at all events as having been the efficient patron of that system of implication and construction, which we have always believed, and now believe, changes the original terms of our federative compact,—which makes the general government what it never was designed to be by the framers of the Constitution, and the People who adopted it,—which accomplishes indirectly what the old Federal party struggled hard, but failed, to accomplish, directly,—tending to make this a consolidated and unlimited, instead of a federative and limited government,—which should impair and set at naught the sovereignty of the States. Mr. CALHOUN too once supported the

grounds and by arguments that we do not approve.

These are the positions we would take, and we do it respectfully towards Mr. CALHOUN. We object to him as a statesman upon principle, and it is upon such ground only that we expressed that objection.

City of New-York.—In this city the Jackson Ticket for Assembly has succeeded. But all will not do—the State of New-York, in the election of President, will vote for Mr. Adams, with the exception, perhaps, of some five or six districts. The friends of the Gen. know this; but they make a show of strength in N. York, to cheer the drooping spirits of the doubting, and confirm the wavering in other States.

Public meetings are calling, in the Eastern part of the State, for the purpose of electing Delegates to meet in Raleigh on the 20th December next, to form an Electoral Ticket in favor of Mr. Adams. A letter from a gentleman in Carteret county, to the editor, says—"Notices are circulating through this county, calling on those opposed to the election of Jackson, and on those favorable to the re-election of Adams, to meet at the Court-House in Beaufort, on the 17th instant, to elect Delegates to meet Delegates from other counties at Raleigh, on the 20th of December next. You will see by this, that a portion, at least, of North Carolina, are determined not to yield, without a struggle, the vote of North-Carolina to a man whose qualifications are entirely military. It is confidently believed, that there is a redeeming spirit in North-Carolina; and if roused to action, the triumph of the friends of good order & sound political principles is certain. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let us put every honorable means in requisition, nor cease from our exertions till every ray of hope vanishes, or the high prize for which we contend is obtained. If we fail, let it not be said we submitted without a struggle."

An anti-Jackson meeting has likewise been called in Pasquotank county; and the flame will spread. Let the friends of the Administration in the western part of the state call meetings and elect Delegates:—Let not a moment be lost:—the time is short, and a great work is to be accomplished. The cause is a good one; and active and united exertions may ensure its success. In many cases, the members of the Legislature might be appointed, and thus save the expense of sending special Delegates.

The meetings in Virginia, to elect Delegates to the Anti-Jackson Convention to meet at Richmond on the second Tuesday in January, continue to multiply. More than fifty counties have already called or held meetings, and it is supposed that nearly every county in the State will be represented.

The following, says the Intelligencer, is an extract from Mr. Madison's farewell Message to Congress, February 18, 1815. It will be read with interest at this period:—

"There is no object that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity, throughout the U. States, during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

DUEL.—A duel was fought, near Greenville S. C. on the 5th instant, between Samuel P. Carson, member of Congress from Morganton District, and Doct. R. B. Vance, his opponent at the late election. They fought at ten paces; and Dr. Vance fell, mortally wounded, at the first fire, receiving the ball of his antagonist just above the right hip. It passed through his body and was cut from his skin on the opposite side. Dr. Vance fired just after his antagonist, and without effect. He subsequently observed, that he felt the ball before he fired. Shortly after receiving the wound, he pronounced it mortal, and inquired if he had hit Mr. Carson; when informed that he had not, he replied, "I AM GLAD OF IT." He died between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of the next day. The foregoing particulars we gather from the Greenville Republican.

lenged party.

Dr. Vance was much esteemed by his friends, and most deservedly so; and he has fallen, in the prime of life, a sacrifice to false notions of honor. We hope this is not the prelude to more sacrifices during the approaching winter.

The Grand Lodge of Vermont lately voted a donation of one hundred dollars to the funds of the American Colonization Society; one of the subordinate Lodges in the same State, voted twenty dollars, and several others ten dollars each to the same object.

The Quebec Gazette states, that it has been determined by the "lord high admiral of England, to make the naval establishment in the Canadas more extensive and effective than it has hitherto been." For this purpose a small vessel is to be put in commission on each of the lakes, and another at Quebec.

Virginia.—The cause of Republican freedom is advancing with a sure and firm step in the Ancient Dominion. The Western Virginian, published in Kanawha county, of the 14th inst. now before us, says—"It has long since been ascertained that the brain of Virginia is in opposition to Jackson's election; and from present indications of popular sentiment, we have a firm belief, that if his opponents will act with the concert and vigilance which become them upon a question all important to freedom, the vote of the State will be given against him." The above is abundantly confirmed by accounts from all parts of the State.

Ball. Pat.

The Augusta "Constitutionalist" says—"The Vice Presidency occupies at the present moment, much space in our public journals; but no citizen, with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, is before the country as a candidate for that office. That candidates will come forth, however, cannot be doubted, and the contest will probably be a warm one. We learn with surprise that the vote of Georgia is already counted for the present incumbent, and for the purpose of assisting distant calculators, we copy a pretty strong article from the Milledgeville Journal. We go for General Jackson, but not for Mr. Calhoun."

We are sorry to hear, says the United States Gazette, of the failure of an extensive mercantile house in New York. We understand that about 40 ships will, for an uncertain time, be struck out of the commercial equipage of the country, and several hundred persons be deprived of their accustomed employment. When a man of honest enterprise fails, 'tis a serious public calamity.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 6.—The Hon. Daniel Webster arrived in this city on Saturday last, to attend to the great land case of John Jacob Astor against this State. Mr. Webster, it will be recollected, was retained by the State as associate counsel with Mr. Van Buren and the Attorney General. It is of a piece, however, with the habitual meanness of the combination papers, that Mr. Webster should be attacked as on a political mission. What can be more despicable? [Nothing.]

Augusta, Nov. 8.—The Legislature of Georgia met on Monday last. Mr. Stokes was elected President of the Senate, without opposition. Mr. Hudson was opposed for the Speaker's Chair, by Mr. Hull, but was successful. On Tuesday Gov. Troup sent his Message. To-day is the regular day for the inauguration of the Governor.

Counterfeit notes purporting to be of the Bank of Augusta, have lately made their appearance in circulation. They are of the denomination of \$10; the old plate, with a vignette of a wagon and team. The engraving is coarse and the fillings up bad; the names of the Cashier and President are both engraved.

Cleanly Notions.—The author of a work, entitled the American Chesterfield, severely reprobates the spitting peculiarities of the Americans, and says, "When in a house and a person has occasion to spit, it should be into one's pocket handkerchief; but never upon the floor, or into the fire." Laugh! of all disgusting practices, the spitting in one's pocket handkerchief caps the climax. And yet, this is gravely recommended by "a member of the Philadelphia Bar;" and wherefore? because, forsooth, it is practised in England. It is one of the polite customs of the mother country, and therefore, vile as it is, the daughter must imitate it! We have a high respect for the old lady in the main; but it must be confessed, that in some things she is neither wiser nor nicer than she should be.

We would not advise spitting on the floor, certainly; but even that is neatness and delicacy itself, compared with spitting in one's pocket handkerchief. But how there can be any thing so very filthy and "abominable" in spitting into the fire, we should suppose "would puzzle" even "a Philadelphia Lawyer" to explain. On the contrary, it seems, to us Yankees, the very pink of propriety, in comparison with spitting into one's pocket—handkerchief. Laugh!

Berkshire American.

Obituary.

Mr. BISHAM.—You will much oblige the widow and friends of the deceased, by publishing the following in your paper.

Departed this life, on the 4th inst. James Porras, Attorney, in the 52d year of his age, after a most painful and lingering illness of several months; which dispensation he withstood with all the patience of a philosopher, and resignation of a christian.

Human nature is the same now that it was in the earlier ages, interspersed with good and evil. Notwithstanding he possessed faults common with the world of mankind; yet his actions, when duly weighed, preponderate in the scale of good. He was a man of some erudition, and possessed many of those excellent qualities which characterize the wise and the good—patriotism, love of liberty, stability of mind, a kind husband, affectionate parent, and lenient master. He has left a disconsolate widow, two orphans, a large circle of friends and acquaintance to lament his loss.

Mrs. MARGARET MORRISON, consort of Mr. W. J. Morrison, after suffering the pangs of a most distressing illness for several weeks, on Tuesday morning, the 6th instant, with pious resignation, yielded up her soul into the hands of him who gave it, and has, we trust, ascended into the bosom of her father and her God, there to receive the reward of a well spent life.

Mrs. M's. general character is so well known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as to require no particular delineation; her many virtues are embalmed in memory's core. As a neighbor, she was social and kind; as a friend, constant and sincere; as a parent, fond and indulgent; and as a wife, she was truly faithful to her marriage vow. Her death will be to many an irretrievable bereavement; but their loss is her gain, for she's gone to receive a "crown of glory" reserved for all the good. Let us not, then, repine at the dispensations of a mysterious Jehovah, but rather aspire to those characters of which it is emphatically said, "all things shall work together for their good."

The Subscribers

HAVE and will keep on hand, as usual, an extensive assortment of

Marble Tablets and Tomb Stones,

which they will furnish with neatness and despatch.

ROBERTS & SWEETLAND.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1827.—3159

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, by the subscriber, in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, a new

Red Morocco Pocket-Book,

with gilt edges, fastened with a string, and containing \$35 in cash, besides notes to a considerable amount, and receipts and other papers of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will leave the Pocket Book with the notes and papers, either at Mr. John Irwin's store, or the Printing Office, shall be entitled to the thirty-five dollars, and no questions asked.

THOMAS SEARCY.

Nov. 15, 1827.—3159

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Robert Abernathy, jun. to me, I will sell, on the 29th instant, at the house of said Abernathy, in Lincoln county, about three miles from Beattie's Ford, upon a credit of six months, six likely Negroes, to wit:—one man, two women, and three children, of good character. Bond and approved security will be required.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

November 13, 1827.—1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase two negro boys and a girl, between the ages of 14 and 20 years old, for which he will pay cash.

JAMES H. FOSTER.

Nov. 13, 1827.—3159

John M. Robison's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M. Robison, deceased, either by note or book account, will make immediate settlement, as no longer indulgence can be given. Those that do not avail themselves of this opportunity, will find their notes in the hands of an officer.

R. A. SAMPLE, Adm'r.

November 13, 1827.—3159

J. Wilson requests his friends,

who have borrowed BOOKS of him, to return them to his office by the end of the ensuing term of Mecklenburg County Court.

Nov. 13, 1827.—2158

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTUN, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Court of Equity, October Term, 1827.

Henry Lutz vs. The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased.—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

Test. JAMES HILL, c. l. 2.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chamberlain's celebrated remedy for Intemperance, sold, and is for sale at the New-York prices.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE young ladies and little misses of the Institution will be examined on Thursday, 22d instant. Parents, patrons, and friends, are requested to attend.

The exercises of the school will be resumed on the 1st of January, 1828, and continue until the last of July, including a term of seven months. Terms as heretofore, in proportion to the time.

R. I. DINKINS.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 20th day of November, I will proceed to sell the balance of the personal estate of the late Jacob Julien, deceased, viz:—

Seven or eight likely negroes, one of them a blacksmith; Corn and Cotton; an excellent metal Clock, and a good Road Wagon.

One fourth part of the price of the negroes will be required to be paid down.

W. M. BOSTWICK, Adm'r.

October 29, 1827.—3157.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 4th of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of John Gilmer, the following property, viz:—

17 valuable Negroes; Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep; Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Rye, Barley and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture and farming utensils; and a good Road Wagon and a set of smith's tools.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Reasonable credit will be given, by

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.

November 1, 1827.—4158.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land, lying close to Capps' gold mine, containing about one

hundred acres, on which there is 23 acres cleared, of good fresh Land, well known to give good crops of Cotton, Corn, and remarkably good, for small grain. Its good Water and healthiness is not to be surpassed in this section of the country. It must also, from appearance, have rich mines on it, as there has been some gold found in different places. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to take a view of the place and judge for himself; when terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber, residing on the premises.

MICHL. O'FARRELL.

October 24, 1827.—3157.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIOUS SNEED, Cashier.

9162.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1822 *80

POSTAGE ACCOUNTS.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same, without delay. The quarter ended the last of September, and the draft from the General Post-Office must be paid on sight. Those who fail to attend to this request, must expect, in future, to comply with the instructions from the General Post-Office, which allow no credit, except at the risk of the Postmaster.

Post-Office, Charlotte, N. C. 2

October 1, 1827.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Deeds, for sale at this Office,

HYMN TO THE DEITY.

the heavenly spheres to Thee, O God! at-
tune their evening hymn,
All-wise, All-holy, Thou art praised in song
of seraphim!
Unnumber'd systems, suns, and worlds unite
to worship Thee,
While Thy majestic greatness fills space—
time—eternity.

Nature,—a temple worthy Thee, that beams
with light and love,
Whose flowers so sweetly bloom below,
whose stars rejoice above,
Whose altars are the mountain cliffs that rise
along the shore,
Whose anthems, the sublime accord of storm
and ocean roar;

Her song of gratitude is sung by spring's a-
wakening hours;
Her summer offers at Thy shrine its earliest,
loveliest flowers;

Her autumn brings its ripen'd fruits, in glori-
ous luxury given,
While winter's silver heights reflect Thy
brightness back to heaven!

On all Thou smilest—and what is man, before
Thy presence, God!

A breath but yesterday inspired,—to-morrow
but a clod:

That clod shall moulder in the vale,—thou
kindled, Lord by Thee,
Its spirit to Thy arms shall spring—to life,—
to liberty.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

PRESIDENTIAL—NO. III.

In addition to what was said in my
last number, of the many disqualifying
traits in the character of Gen. Jackson,
let us look a little into his education.
It will, I presume, be readily admitted,
that a profound knowledge of the sci-
ences, an acquaintance with ancient and
modern literature, a close application,
for many years, to the political institu-
tions of other countries, and a general
insight into the whole arcana of learn-
ing would form no objection to a candi-
date for the office of President. Nay,
I think I may go still further, and con-
vince all but Jack Cade and his crotches,
that learning is not a crime. I never
heard it alleged as such against our
present Chief Magistrate, by any
one but John Randolph, who, with due
deference to his Romanceship, comes
as near, in the character of a disor-
ganizer, to his namesake, in the reign
of Henry the sixth, as any other man
at present on the carpet. I should say,
from the example of the immortal Jef-
ferson, that every President should be
a philosopher. Let the foreigners, who
would crowd around this great man, re-
turn to Washington and find Andrew
Jackson filling his place, and what
would be their utter astonishment. It
is to the simple dignity of sublime phi-
losophy alone, that our chief magistrate
owes the attention paid him by foreign-
ers, at home accustomed to the gaudy
equipage and splendor of regal magni-
ficence. We may say what we please
of the contempt which we feel for the
opinions of others, and particularly of
foreigners;—yet there is no truth
more certain, that it is the duty as well
as the interest of individuals to secure the
respect of all around them. How much
more, then, is it the duty and interest
of a nation, to secure the voluntary re-
spect of her neighbors. And will for-
eign nations, think ye, look with admi-
ration and awe on the man, who bears
upon his "scutcheon the bloody heads
of a few thousand Indians and English-
men. If this were all he had to boast,
except the blots which appear numerous
and even prominent, they would turn
with disgust and disdain from the man,
were he twice a President. No, my
countrymen, it is by the milder
virtues which ever follow in the train
of peace and prosperity that we must
be distinguished as a nation. We have
no necessity for any conquests but those
effected by reason alone. We have
no necessity for war, but to repel ag-
gression. Why then seek among the
embattled host for one clad in thick
mail, to administer the functions of the
civil magistrate?

The very first situation in which we
hear of Andrew Jackson, is a volunteer
under arms, at a very early age. This
was the time that his mind took the im-
pressions that were to govern his fu-
ture years. Here it was that he became
enamored with the science of war, and
here it was that his disgust with "the
dull pursuits of civil life" commenced.
We may trace almost all the propensi-
ties of our riper years, to some appar-
ently trivial event in youth. To the
furnished musket, and the chivalry of
the camp, at the age of fourteen, is ow-

ments. Perhaps there was added to
his distaste for the offices of representa-
tive, of senator, of Judge, of Governor,
and Senator again, a consciousness of
want of capacity to fill them. If so, it is a
gem which would glitter with unabated
lustre among his laurels, were it not
obscured by his aspiring to a post, more
difficult to fill with honor to himself,
and profit to his country. We are told
that Washington early addicted himself
to arms. 'Tis true. But Washington
early addicted himself likewise, to deep
study and reflection;—"to look through
nature up to nature's God." All histo-
ry informs us of but one Washington;
while every century has produced man-
ny Marlboroughs and many Jacksons.
It is the exigencies of turbulent times
that make great Generals. The Philo-
sopher rises up in the Academic grove,
or even, like our own Franklin, in the
shop of the artizan. Washington would
have been great, had there been no civil
convulsion in his time. But where
would have been Andrew Jackson, had
the British Ministry directed the expedi-
tion against New-Orleans to some nor-
thern section of the continent? Peace-
fully rearing ponies at the "hermitage,"
or training them to the course at Nash-
ville, as little thought of for President
as little dreaming of the elevation,
as Mr. Senator Eaton, or even his hon-
or Judge Isaacs. But Washington long
objected to receiving the office on the
ground, that as he had commanded our
armies, during the struggle which made
us a nation, the precedent would be a
bad one. Let him who doubts this,
examine Marshall's Life of Washing-
ton and he will find it true. In our
days, there are those who even pretend
to think Andrew Jackson a second
Washington. What parallel is there
between the two? The one modest and
unassuming—the other insolent and
presuming—the one almost without a
fault—"that flesh is heir to"—the other
with a superabundance of human pas-
sions and failings—the one "wise
as a serpent and harmless as a dove"—
the other diametrically reversing the or-
der—the one longing for the sweets of re-
tirement at 60; the other seeking the toils
& anxious to learn the arts of diplomacy
at seventy—the one only brought for-
ward to the Presidential chair, by the
unanimous voice of his countrymen,
and even then accepting it to give stability
to the new government by the weight
of his name and character—the other
bustling through the crowd, proclaim-
ing his own pretensions, avowing him-
self openly a candidate, and soliciting
the votes of the multitude—the one
holding the sway for the benefit of his
country—the other seeking it for his
own personal aggrandizement—the
one greater than Cincinnatus—the other
less than Tiberius Gracchus.

How, let me ask, if Gen. Jackson be
the pure and unspotted patriot he would
fain have us believe him, is he to recon-
cile to his conscience, his personally
stepping forward, against all rule, in de-
fiance of all decorum, and presenting
himself as a candidate to the people?
Does he not know, that on the purity of
elections depends our very existence as
a republic? Or has he yet to learn,
that where the candidates openly soli-
cit for themselves, the dangers and op-
portunities for bribery and corruption
are more than doubled? How, then,
does he reconcile with his very nice and
delicate sense of honor, or his stern Ro-
man patriotism, this aberration from all
who have gone before him? Surely,
he must know, that the example is
fraught with much danger, and that
many ills will befall our country in con-
sequence of it; if not during the present
generation, at least to posterity. But
Gen. Jackson has no descendants. His
very anxiety for the elevation may be
traced to the early lessons imbibed in
the "tented field," where ambition is
the seed planted in the mind of the
young cadet. He is taught to seek
promotion even in the ranks of death,
because glory and the "bubble, reputa-
tion," with him are all. Is there not,
then, serious danger to be apprehended
from a Chief Magistrate, with a milita-
ry education? That ambition which
was planted at fourteen and is not with-
ered at three score and ten, will descend
to the grave with the possessor. Give
a man of this description all the power,
consistent with the constitution, and
is it likely, especially if he has been in
the habit of contemning all law, that
this paper bulwark will deter him from
grasping more? O my countrymen,
pause and ponder.

A Cultivator of the Soil.

Gen. Jackson.—When General Wash-
ington delivered his last Presidential
Address to Congress, in 1796, a resolu-
tion was introduced as usual, to respond
by a respectful address to the sentiments
of the Chief Magistrate. The resolution

took his seat in Congress, that year, for
the first time. Yet is he called our
second Washington! *Raleigh Register.*

Thunder.—Sound travels at the rate
of 1142 feet in a second—if therefore the
seconds which intervene between the flash
and the report be multiplied by this num-
ber, the product will be the distance of
the cloud. If the thunder be not half a
minute after the lightning is seen, the
cloud is distant six miles and a half.

Mode of stopping Epistaxis. (bleeding at
the nose).—A young man, 19 years of
age, bled from the nose, so profusely,
that he fainted several times. Mineral
acids, ice to the nap of the neck, &c.
were tried, but without stopping the flow
of blood. Dr. Bruner was called in on
the third day, and he blew up powdered
Gum Arabic through a quill—the hem-
orrhage ceased directly. *Philadelphia Journal
of the Medical and Physical Sciences.*

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Western Monthly Review.

The Northern Lakes and Niagara
Falls.

This chain commences on the north-
east with Lake Ontario. Its extent is
180 by 40 miles. At its eastern extremi-
ty is a group of islands, known by
the name of the "thousand islands." From
this lake we ascend by a strait, called
Niagara River, a mile in average
width, very swift and deep, and thirty
six miles long to Lake Erie. This is a
broad and beautiful sheet of water, e-
qually transparent with the former, but
falling short of it in general depth. Its
extent is 230 by 45 miles.—In varied
central positions on this lake, the voy-
ager is out of sight of land, as on mid
ocean. It embodies a number of consid-
erable islands. Ascending still farther
west, we find another strait, as the
French word Detroit imports. It con-
nects Lake Erie with Lake St. Clair,
and is twenty seven miles in length.
Lake St. Clair is another clear and
beautiful basin of water thirty miles in
diameter. The strait between this lake
and Lake Huron is thirty-two miles in
length, and three quarters of a mile in
breadth, with a deep and rapid current.
Lake Huron is the second on the con-
tinent in size, being 220 by 90 miles in
extent. It has the usual cold transpar-
ent and deep waters, is studded with
many islands, and of a depth to be
every where navigated by the largest
vessels. At its western extremity, by
the straits of Michilimackinac, it com-
municates with the singular lake Michi-
gan. This lake seems to be a super-
numery, a kind of episode in the great
chain, not appearing necessary for the
expansion or conveyance of the waters
collected above in Lake Superior. It
is wholly in the limits of the United
States, while half of the rest pertains to
the dominions of Great Britain. Its
extent is 300 by 50 miles. It receives
forty considerable rivers, has valuable
fisheries of sturgeon and white fish, and
embosoms some islands towards its
northern extremity.

Returning to Lake Huron, we find it
connected with lake Superior by a strait
twenty-seven miles in length. The
current of this river is shallow, rapid
and rendered difficult of navigation by
huge masses of rock. Lake Superior is
by far the largest collection of fresh
waters on the globe, being 350 by 100
miles in extent, and reputed nearly 1500
miles in circumference. The water is
transparent, and is deeper and colder
than any of the rest. The shores, es-
pecially the northern, are walled with
frowning and lofty precipices of granite
rock. All the lakes abound, and this
more than the rest, with fish. They
consist of different kinds of trout, all of
them delicious, sturgeon, pike, pick-
erel, carp, bass, herrings, &c. and the
best kind of all, white fish, which is
found in this lake in greater perfection,
than in either of the rest. It embo-
soms some large islands. The principal
rivers that discharge themselves into it,
are the Michipicoten, St. Louis, Ni-
pigon, and Pie. Beyond this lake, and
stretching still farther to the northwest,
towards the frozen regions of Red River
of the North, and the Arctic Sea, is the
long and narrow Lake of the Woods,
apparently the *Ultima Thule* of our
continent.

These lakes, from the circumstance,
that their waters possess less specific
gravity than that of the ocean, and the
comparative shallowness of their beds,
and it may be from other causes, when
swept by the winds, raise waves, if not
so extensive and mountainous, more
rough and dangerous, than those of the
sea. It has been repeatedly asserted,
that they have septennial fluxes and re-
fluxes. From the silence of the recent,
and intelligent travellers, that have

It has been affirmed, also, that they
perceptible diurnal tides. We doubt this
also; for were it even true, that the
same causes, which raised tides in the
sea, operated perceptibly here, the sur-
face that could be operated upon, is so
small, compared with that of the ocean,
any general movement of the waters
would be so arrested by capes, points,
islands, and headlands, that such a uni-
form result, as that of a diurnal tide,
could hardly be calculated to take place
in any sensible degree.

The waters of the lakes, in many
instances collected from the same mar-
shes, as exist at the sources of the Mis-
sissippi, filtered through oozy swamps,
and numberless fields of wild rice, where
the shallow and stagnant mass, among
this rank and compact vegetation, be-
comes slimy and unportable, as soon as
they find their level in the deep beds of
the lakes, lose their dark red color, and
their swampy taste, and become as trans-
parent almost as air. When the lakes
sleep, the fishes can be seen sporting
at immense depths below. The lower
strata of the water never gains the tem-
perature of summer. A bottle sunk a
hundred feet in lake Superior, and filled
at that depth, feels, when it comes up,
as if filled with ice water. Imagination
cannot but expatiate in traversing the
lofty precipices, the pathless morasses,
and the dark and inhospitable forests of
these remote and lonely oceans of fresh
water where the tempests have raged,
and the surges have dashed for count-
less ages, unwitnessed except here and
there at the distance of a hundred leagues
by a few red skins, or more recently
Canadian *couteurs du bois* scrambling
over the precipices to fish or paddling
their periogues in agonies of terror to find
shelter in the little bays from the com-
ing storm.

Hundreds of rivers, though none of
great length, discharge themselves into
these inland seas. Situated as they are
in a climate, generally remarkable for
the dryness of its atmosphere, they
must evaporate inconceivable quantities
of water. It has been commonly sup-
posed, that the Niagara, their only vis-
ible drain, does not discharge a tenth
part of the waters and melted snows,
which they receive. They spread such
an immense surface, and have so much
of the grand levelling power of the
ocean, that neither they, nor their out-
let, the St. Lawrence, have anything of
that flood and subsidence, that form such
a distinguishing feature in the Mississippi
and its waters. Hence, too, the
Niagara has little of marked alluvial
character in common with the Mis-
sissippi. It rolls down its prodigious
volume of waters alike uninfluenced by
droughts, or rains, by the heat and
evaporation of the accumulated snows
and ices of winter.

Will the shores of these vast and re-
mote waters be ever settled, except by a
few wandering trappers, fishermen and
savages?—Shoals of emigrants from
the old world are continually landing at
Quebec and Montreal. Upper Canada
is becoming populous. Wave is pre-
lled beyond wave. Much of the
country on the shores of the lake is of an
inhospitable and sterile character, never
to be cultivated. There are, also, along
their shores and tributary waters, shel-
tered valleys and large extents of fertile
soil, sufficient for numerous and populous
settlements. It is an inexplicable part
of the composition of human nature,
that men love to congregate and form
the most populous cities and settlements
in northern and inhospitable climes,
rather than in the country of the ban-
ana and the pine-apple. The astonish-
ing advance of population and improve-
ment, both on the American and Brit-
ish side of the country, has caused,
that the bosoms of the remotest lakes
have been whitened with the sails of com-
merce. The smoke of the passing
steam boats is seen rising in columns
among their green islands. The shores
have echoed with the exploding cannon
of conflicting fleets. The northern
forests of Ohio have already seen the red
cross of a hostile squadron giving place
to the stars and stripes. Roads are
constructed to reach their shores. Can-
als are excavating to connect the whole
extent of this vast chain with the At-
lantic and the gulf of Mexico.—Is it too
sanguine to predict, that within the
compass of a century their shores will
count a hundred populous towns where
senates will debate and poets sing? That
every nook of them will be visited by
vessels and steam boats, and connected
by mail roads, and that the fisheries on
them will become as much an object
of national importance, as are now those
of Newfoundland?

It is out of our plan to describe the
rivers, that empty into these lakes. But
it will be expected, that we shall notice
the St. Lawrence, the next largest river

stream. Commencing his course for
another ocean, and moving off in an
opposite direction, he seems proudly
determined to resemble his might-
y rival in nothing, but in bearing
off the tribute of waters from a world.
The former is continually swelling, or
subsiding, and in his spring floods, mov-
ing with a front many leagues in width,
he has no resemblance in his autumnal
course in a deep channel, and winding
by beaches and sandbars. His allu-
vial forests are wide and dark, with a
vegetation of surpassing grandeur. His
sides are marly and crumbling, and his
bottom is oozy and of slime. His tur-
bid waters, when united with those of the
sea color it for fifty miles from his mouth.

The other is perpetually the same,
steady, full, clear, and his current always
sweeping. His bed is worn in strata of
stone. His banks rise at once at the primi-
tive soil. Bluffs of rock impend his
course. Forests in their season beau-
tifully verdant, but bearing the more
healthy, stunted and sterile character of
the north, the larch, the pine and the
white birch bend over his waters, and be-
fore he meets the sea, vision can scarcely
reach the opposite shore.

At the point where this river issues
from lake Erie, it assumes the name of
Niagara. It is something more than
three quarters of a mile in width, and
the broad and powerful current embo-
soms two islands; one of them Grand
Isle, the seat of Mr. Noah's famous Jew-
ish colony, containing, it is said, eleven
thousand acres,—and the other Navy
island, opposite to the British village of
Chippeway.

Below this island the river again be-
comes an unbroken sheet, a mile in width.
For a half a mile below, the river seems
to be waxing in wrath and power. Were
this rapid in any other place, itself
would be noted, as one of the sublimest
features of river scenery. Along this
rapid, the broad and irresistible mass of
rolling waters is not entirely whitened,
for it is too deep to become so. But it
has something of that curling and angry
aspect, which the sea exhibits, when
swept by the first bursts of a tempest.
The momentum, may be conceived,
when we are instructed, that in half a
mile the river has a descent of fifty feet.
A column of water, a mile broad, twenty-
five feet deep, and propelled onward
by the weight of surplus waters of the
whole prodigious basin of the lakes, roll-
ing down this rapid declivity, at length
pours over the cataract, as if falling to
the central depths of the earth. Instead
of sublimity, the first feeling, excited by
this stupendous cataract, is amazement.
The mind, accustomed only to ordinary
phenomena and common exhibitions of
power, feels a revulsion and recoil from
the new train of thought and feeling,
forced in an instant upon it. There is
hardly sufficient coolness for distinct im-
pressions; much less for calculations.
We witnessed the white and terrific
sheets—for an island, on the very verge
of the cataract, divides the fall—descend-
ing more than one hundred and seventy
feet into the abyss below. We feel the
earth trembling under our feet. The
spray painted with rainbows, envelopes
us. We imagine the fathomless caverns,
which such an impetus, continued for ag-
es, has worn. Nature arrays herself
before us, in this spectacle, as an angry &
irresistible power, that has broken away
from the beneficent control of Providence.
When we have gazed upon the spectacle,
and heard the roar, until the mind has re-
covered from its amazement, we believe
the first obvious thought in most minds
is a shrinking comparison of the little-
ness and helplessness of man, and the in-
significance of his pigmy efforts, when
measuring strength with nature. Take
it all in all, it is one of the most sublime
and astonishing spectacles, seen on our
globe. The eye distinctly measures the
amount of the mass, and we can hardly
avoid thinking with the peasant, that the
waters of the upper world must shortly
be drained down the cataract. But the
stream continues to pour down, and this
concentrated and impressive symbol of
the power of Omnipotence proclaims his ma-
jesty through the forests from age to age.

It may be, that the beautiful and roman-
tic country between Erie and Ontario
receives a richer coloring from the im-
agination, excited so strongly to action,
by dwelling on the contiguity of the great
lakes, and the deep thunder of the falls,
heard in the distance. Remembrances
of the bloody field of Bridgewater will
be naturally awakened by this view. Be
the cause what it may, every one ap-
proaches the falls, finding the scenery
and accompaniments just what they
should be. Every one finds this to be
the very place, where the waters of the
upper world should pour upon the lower.
We have figured to ourselves the bloody
struggle at Bridgewater by the uncertain
intervals of moonlight, and the feelings,
with which the combatants must have
listened to the deafening and eternal
roar of the cataract, which became aud-
ible whenever the crash of the cannon
was for a moment suspended. Must it
not have sounded as the voice of nature,
mocking in her own sublime irony, the
feeble and the mad wrath of man, in at-
tempting these murderous and momentary
imitations of her thunder and power!